1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, **Plaintiff** 16-CR-254 vs DAVID D. KLEPADLO, Defendant TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS SENTENCING OBJECTIONS BEFORE THE HONORABLE A. RICHARD CAPUTO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2019; 10:00 A.M. WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE GOVERNMENT: MICHELLE OLSHEFSKI, ESQ. Assistant United States Attorney P.O. Box 309 235 N. Washington Avenue Scranton, Pennsylvania 18503 -AND-WARREN M. HARRELL, ESQ. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 FOR THE DEFENDANT: MARK B. SHEPPARD, ESQ. Klehr Harrison Harvey Branzburg LLP 1835 Market Street, Suite 1400 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 -AND-TIMOTHY J. BERGERE, ESQ. Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, LLP 1735 Market Street, 21st Floor Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-7506 Proceedings recorded by machine shorthand, transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

> KRISTIN L. YEAGER, RMR, CRR CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER 235 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA 18503

As far as today's sentencing concerned, there THE COURT: 10:05AM are multiple objections that need to be resolved, and frankly, 10:05AM there's a lot of documents that have come along lately. So what 3 10:05AM we're going to do today is we will deal with the objections and 10:05AM we're going to reschedule this sentencing for another day. 10:05AM 6 But we will deal with the objections, and we will see where 10:05AM we are at the end of that. I may or may not make a ruling on 10:05AM that now or issue an opinion regarding same. I don't know which 10:05AM way we're going to go. This hearing will determine where we are 10:05AM 10:05AM 10 at that point. Okay? MR. SHEPPARD: Yes, Your Honor. 10:05AM 11 10:05AM 12 THE COURT: There is two sentencing memoranda, a Pre-Sentence Report regarding this offense, one on 10:05AM 13 behalf -- one regarding Mr. Klepadlo and the other the 10:06AM 14 10:06AM 15 corporation, and there have been a variety of documents submitted, the sentencing memoranda also I received, but 10:06AM 16 10:06AM 17 there's a Board Resolution of Greenfield Township Sewer 10:06AM 18 Authority. Does everybody have a copy of that? 10:06AM 19 MR. SHEPPARD: I received it this morning, Your Honor? THE COURT: As did I. 10:06AM **20** 10:06AM 21 MS. OLSHEFSKI: Yes, Your Honor. 10:06AM 22 THE COURT: So let's deal with the objections that have been filed. 10:06AM 23 10:06AM 24 Essentially, the major objection is the question involving Paragraph 24 of the Pre-Sentence Report, which is the inclusion 10:07AM 25

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counsel Mr. Sheppard regarding their position.

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MR. SHEPPARD: Yes, good morning, Your Honor. Mark Sheppard on behalf of David Klepadlo. With me is my co-counsel Tim Bergere and the newly admitted Ms. Lowry.

of the enhancement for toxic substances, and I'll hear from

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Your Honor, if I may, just as a matter of housekeeping, we got the amended PSR, I guess, late Thursday or Friday. There is just two factual corrections that I have spoken with the

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Probation Officer about, I'd like to get it on the record, just

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so we have a clean record with regard to that.

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Your Honor, I would direct the Court to Paragraph 62 on Page 15 of the amended PSR.

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THE COURT: All right.

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MR. SHEPPARD: Your Honor, there, there's a paragraph at the bottom that relates to the income of the Defendant's business.

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David D. Klepadlo and Associates, which also has pled guilty to

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the one count of filing false statements.

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Your Honor, I simply wish to point out that the income 10:08AM 18 10:08AM 19 numbers that are reported there are gross income numbers. I

confirmed that with Mr. Zdaniewicz, and, Your Honor, the net

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income number for 2017, which reported a gross amount of

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\$67,116, was actually \$5240, based upon the tax return that was

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filed.

And, Your Honor, they're not stated there, but in 2018, the

Defendant reported gross income through his business of \$12,000 10:09AM 25

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and reported a net loss of \$8,000. And as noted in the objections, which were attached to the addendum, Your Honor, that was primarily as a result of the fact that the consulting business, David Klepadlo and Associates, voluntarily relinquished -- Mr. Klepadlo voluntarily relinquished his Certificate to be a Sewage Treatment Plant Operator, pursuant to the plea agreement, and, therefore, lost all four of the contracts that he had. So there was very limited income coming into the business, and I wanted to point that out.

The other objection, Your Honor, that factually needed to be resolved is with regard to Paragraph 63 on the next page, which is the Defendant's Statement of Assets. This is just a typographical error, and I apologize to Mr. Zdaniewicz because I didn't point it out sooner, the asset numbers there and also the income numbers there, Your Honor, are numbers for Mr. Klepadlo's entire household, both he and his wife.

You would note, Your Honor, that on the income numbers, there's actually a line item for Linda Klepadlo's income at the top of Page 17.

Again, I spoke with the Probation Officer about that this morning, and he concurs that these are, in fact, numbers for both Mr. Klepadlo and his wife. Just so the record is clear and the PSR is accurate, Your Honor. I don't expect that we are going to ultimately be -- depending where the guideline range comes out and, ultimately, what the Court decides, with regard

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       1 to this restitution issue -- it may or may not become a
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         question of the ability to pay.
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              THE COURT: So the statement that the amounts reflect Mr.
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         Klepadlo's one-half interest is not so?
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              MR. SHEPPARD: That is correct, Your Honor, it is their
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         joint interest.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              MR. SHEPPARD: So I think if you add the word, not, Your
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         Honor, I think we're good to go.
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              THE COURT: Thank you.
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              MR. SHEPPARD: So those were the only factual objections we
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         had, Your Honor, to the amended Pre-Sentence Report. And as
         Your Honor pointed out, we do have a number of legal objections
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10:11AM 14 to the guideline computation.
              THE COURT: Let's deal with those.
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              MR. SHEPPARD: Thank you, Your Honor. With regard to the
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         first issue, as Your Honor pointed out, the issue is the
         application of the guideline range here, whether it's 2(q)1.2,
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         which relates to discharges for toxic and hazardous substances
         or 2(q)1.3, which relates to the discharge of a pollutant, in
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         violation of a permit. Both of these offenses also address the
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         record-keeping offense to which Mr. Klepadlo and the entity
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         pled guilty.
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              Your Honor, as we stated in our Sentencing Memo and also in
         the objections that were attached to the PSR, it is our
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position that the proper guideline is 2(q)1.3. And, Your Honor, the reason that it's important is it's a base offense level of 6 versus a base offense level of 8 for the toxic and hazardous substance.

Your Honor, the argument that we have set forth is, essentially, that the Court needs to look to the count of conviction in deciding the guideline range, and that the statutory basis and the basis for the plea here, Your Honor, is, essentially, that Mr. Klepadlo and the company have pled guilty to filing false statements relating to the failure to properly test daily for the items at the two plants, DO and pH. And, also, at Benton Nicholson, I believe it was just pH.

Your Honor, it is our position that when you look at the count of conviction here, you're talking about a discharge from a sewage treatment plant, in violation of a permit because the testing was not done, which does not, Your Honor, equate to the discharge of a toxic or hazardous substance.

Your Honor, we would also make the argument under the Clean Water Act, in response to the Government's position that ammonia is a hazardous or toxic substance, that, number one, under the Clean Water Act itself, which is the offense to which he has pled guilty, ammonia is listed as a pollutant and not a toxic or hazardous substance.

With regard to sewage treatment plants, themselves, we argue that in every single case that we found, reported or

unreported in the country, that involved the discharge of sewage from a sewage treatment plant, 2(q)1.3 was the guideline that was applied.

And, Your Honor, the reason for that, we submit, is that with regard to municipal waste, and, in particular, the municipal waste that came from these two rather small plants, ammonia and ammonia nitrogen -- and we do have Mr. Long here who can testify to this -- Your Honor, are natural components of sewage treatment. This is not a situation where you had a discharge where someone was pouring ammonia into a stream or that you were discharging from a toxic plant or that you were discharging from a commercial plant.

Your Honor, the three cases that the Government relies upon, we believe, are inapposite. One of them relates to lead paint being discharged into a river. I don't think anyone is going to argue that that's a toxic substance.

The other two, Your Honor, one related to discharges from a slaughterhouse involving chicken processing. Again, I don't believe anyone is going to argue that discharges from a chicken slaughterhouse would involve toxic substances.

Here, Your Honor, we have a naturally-occurring component of sewage treatment, every single sewage treatment plant in the country, big or small, discharges ammonia nitrates or ammonia nitrogen, and, therefore, Your Honor, to say that this offense should be subject to the guideline which is reserved for the

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most serious and hazardous and toxic discharges is a substantial overstatement, and it overstates, frankly, the seriousness of this offense.

Particularly, Your Honor, where we are talking about a record-keeping violation, where Mr. Klepadlo has pled guilty to the failure to monitor and oversee the proper testing at these two facilities.

Your Honor, I would refer, also, to our memoranda, where we cite a number of cases, at least, nine or ten separates places where 2(q)1.3 was applied involving a sewage treatment plant or the discharge of sewage, both either raw sewage or even treated sewage. Again, Your Honor, that's an important point here. We are talking about treating sewage coming out of these plants. These are not untreated discharges.

So, again, Your Honor, under the Clean Water Act and, also, given that we're talking about these sewage treatment plants, we submit 2(q)1.3 is the proper guideline range.

THE COURT: All right. Counsel.

MR. HARRELL: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is Warren Harrell, I'm a Special Assistant United States Attorney from the United States Environmental Protection Office in Philadelphia.

There's truly a question of law, here, to begin with. Is ammonia a hazardous substance? The permits, in this case -- and I'm pretty confident I agree with Mr. Sheppard --

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THE COURT: I don't mean to interrupt you, but is there a distinction between hazardous and toxic?

MR. HARRELL: Yes. It's not a toxic water pollutant, I agree with Mr. Sheppard, it's been listed under the different section of the Clean Water Act Section 311 as a hazardous substance. It's on the list of hazardous substances in 40 CFR 302.4, I believe is the correct cite, we have it in our sentencing memo.

So the legal question really is, is ammonia a hazardous substance or isn't it? If it's a hazardous substance, then, 2(q)1.2 applies if the offense conduct in this case and the relevant conduct involved the discharge of ammonia.

If you look at the indictment, the wide-ranging conspiracy that was alleged in Count 1 and all the substantive Clean Water Act charges have to do with, among other things, not taking daily or weekly composite samples at both plants. Composite samples were required for ammonia nitrogen.

Failure to operate the plant. We have a witness from DEP who would talk about the effects of improper operation and the actual discharge of these pollutants into the receiving waters in this case at Greenfield and the tributary of Dundaff Creek.

So, legally, ammonia is a hazardous substance. The factual question of whether it applies in this case, as we believe it does, because the permit required the monitoring for ammonia nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen was being discharged from the plant, it wasn't being totally removed by the treatment system, and

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whether the plant was discharging treated wastewater is a core question that the parties disagree about because, you don't show up for 116 days out of a little bit more than six months, to actually have a human being at the plant, it's not going to run properly.

So that's the Government's position.

THE COURT: So is there disagreement about whether or not ammonia nitrate was a discharged or not? Is there agreement about that?

MR. SHEPPARD: Your Honor, we are in agreement with that. It is a permanent substance that is always discharged from every sewage treatment plant. What we disagree about is whether or not there were any exceedances, other than the ones our client actually recorded, with regard to ammonia. And, Your Honor, there is no evidence of any exceedances beyond the permitted limits. The permits themselves, Your Honor, allow for the discharge of ammonia nitrogen. They allow two different, depending on the time of year.

Your Honor, our position is that the offense of conviction here, the failure to oversee the proper testing and the submission of false reports. Again, Mr. Klepadlo has not pled guilty to a substantive violation here. This is a record-keeping violation, and that was negotiated as part of the plea agreement.

So, Your Honor, we don't disagree that ammonia nitrogen was

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discharged, what we disagree about, Your Honor, is that it was never discharged in any kind of harmful or dangerous amounts. There is no evidence that there was any discharge in violation of the permitted limits here.

So, Your Honor, our position is -- and I would cite the Court specifically to --

THE COURT: Before you do that, let me get this straight. So what we're saying -- what everyone is saying here is it was discharged, but we don't know if there were any violations in 10:20AM 10 the discharge amount or intensity, because these tests or records were not kept? Is that right? Am I phrasing that properly?

> MR. HARRELL: Yes, Your Honor. I would say it's impossible to know if things were being discharged illegally, because he wasn't doing the required testing and then lying to the DEP about making up results.

THE COURT: But we're going a step further, aren't we? We're saying, because those tests weren't done, you're concluding that it was a violation, in terms of the amount that was discharged?

MR. HARRELL: It was a violation of the permit not to do the sampling. An effluent limit -- a numerical limit in the permit is no different kind of permit requirement than the requirement to do sampling, the required requirement to do operation and maintenance, the requirement to honestly report data. They're

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10:21AM 1 all core ingredients of the permit.

So the substantive violation here is not doing the sampling, lying about the sampling, and I would just point out that Mr. Long, the Defendant's expert, in his report, relies on DEP sampling that was done at both plants between 2012 and 2016, which is only seven samples over a little bit more than four years. Three of those seven samples showed exceedances of the instantaneous max for ammonia.

So to say there's no evidence of illegal discharges is not accurate.

MR. SHEPPARD: Your Honor, if I may respond, and then same going to ask Mr. Bergere to respond to the last point because it's an important one.

First off, Your Honor, under 1(b)1.2(a) of the guidelines, the guidelines require that the count of conviction, not the relevant conduct, be used to determine the offense guideline. That is clear. What they're talking about here -- first off, I don't agree that's relevant conduct for this offense, but assuming that it is, you still need to look to the count of conviction to make the determination under 1(b)1.2(a) of what is the proper guideline range.

Your Honor, the offense of conviction, the statutory or the factual basis for the plea was all about Mr. Klepadlo as a responsible officer failing to oversee his employee, a Certified Treatment Plant Operator to do the proper testing.

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That's what he admitted to, as far back as 2013, to DEP, it's 10:22AM what he admitted to to Mr. Wetland and Mr. Burgess, when they interviewed him in 2015, even before these charges were filed, 10:22AM and that's why he pled guilty. What he hasn't pled guilty to is 41

> And under the guidelines, as a matter of law, you must look to the count of conviction, unless there was a specific stipulation to a guideline range, and, clearly, Your Honor, that is not what occurred here. So that is one point, Your Honor. I would cite the case Watterson v. United States. It's on Page 10 of our sentencing memo.

the substantive offenses that Mr. Harrell was talking about.

The second point, Your Honor, is the argument that Mr. Harrell makes about ammonia exceedances is just a little misleading, because under the permit, Your Honor -- and Mr. Bergere can explain this better than I can -- but under the permit, Your Honor, this was a weekly composite sample of ammonia that was supposed to be conducted, again, it was not the daily sampling to which my client admitted they didn't do.

And, Your Honor, what they're talking about is an instantaneous max, which is a grab sample, and that is different from the sample that was required under the permit. And Mr. Bergere can address that, Your Honor.

MR. BERGERE: Your Honor, that is fundamentally correct. The permit, actually, has two limits for ammonia. There's a loading on the screen that is calculated at the monthly average, and

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the composite samples are taken weekly to determine whether there's been an exceedance of monthly average. A grab sample doesn't determine that. In fact, the limits under the permit are less than the EPA and World Health Organization limits for human exposure and drinking water, the limits of these permits.

So they don't translate to any kind of environmental harm in the screening, which is the larger focus of Mr. Long's testimony. He's focused more on, were these little exceedances here and there a number of which were self-reported and which were not untypical as grab samples of wastewater treatment plants, did they cause environmental harm?

It's kind of like charging -- asking for an enhancement for a bank robber because he had gasoline in his tank in his get-away car and gasoline has benzene in it, so let's do an enhancement because there's hazardous substances in his vehicle and they came out in the exhaust.

Treatment plants operate all the time -- this is not a manufacturing plant, they don't bring ammonia there, they don't emit it, except in connection with the operation of the treatment plant. And there's no samples that have been provided that establish harm, even though, every once in a while, there may have been an occasional exceedance with a grab sample, which is not part of the loading and determination as to whether there's any environmental harm involved from the emission of or discharge of ammonia.

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And the flow. The flow at this treatment plant is -- this permit has authorized 140,000 gallons a day, the plant discharges a fraction of that, perhaps, 40 at most, 60 percent of that. So there's almost no chance -- in fact, the expert would tell you -- there isn't a chance that the plant could have exceeded any of the in-stream values that are set forth in the permit.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HARRELL: Your Honor, I'll just try not to repeat what I said before, but the question you posed is whether 2(q)1.2 applies to this case. The question of harm is the guided departure issue, which is down the road in the guidelines analysis, but ammonia is a hazardous substance. The plant was authorized to discharge ammonia within certain limits.

There's no question, no dispute that you heard that ammonia was discharged here, and their sampling shows that there were ammonia exceedances, and we don't know for many, many, many days how the plant was operating and whether it was discharging ammonia in excess of permitted limits, because there was no sampling being done. Sampling reporting are just as much a substantive part of the permit as numerical effluent. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BERGERE: But as has been pointed out, and as pointed out in the papers, 2(q)1.3 is the one that's typically applied in sewage cases, because the Department, EPA and everybody else

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1 treats sewage -- it's not -- these as non-conventional
2 pollutants in wastewater treatment plants, it's not a
3 manufacturing plant.

And the cases where 2(q)1.2 are applied are for industrial discharges or other kinds of operations, the lead paint that we talked about, they're really toxic discharges that those provisions are used for those bad, really a lot of them unpermitted, completely unpermitted discharges, and EPA is asking to export that provision to apply to treatment plants, which it's not done in the past and which the Courts have not done in the past.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. SHEPPARD: One more point, Your Honor. That's why, actually, in the indictment in this case, the Government alleged discharge of the pollutant ammonia nitrogen in Paragraph 17 of the indictment.

MR. HARRELL: Your Honor, I'll just point out that that's the statutory element that has to be proven, and so the indictment tracked the language of the indictment.

THE COURT: I would understand that. Is there anything else on this issue?

MR. SHEPPARD: No, I don't believe so, Your Honor, other than I would just point out that, again, it's the Government's burden, with regard to showing the application of a particular guideline and the relevant conduct here. I don't believe they

met that burden, again, because we don't believe there's any evidence, Your Honor, of any discharge here that arises from the count of conviction, which is the cornerstone and the touchstone for the determination of proper guidelines.

THE COURT: Is there anything else that we want to cover this morning on the issue of objections? The calculation will turn on whatever I determine applies, in terms of (q)1.2 or (q)1.3, I take it?

MR. HARRELL: Well, partly, Your Honor. And I guess this really depends on how far the Court wants to go this morning. I think the parties agree -- I'm almost afraid to say that -- but I think the parties agree, Your Honor, that these two guidelines run parallel to each other, and that the big difference -- the substantive difference between the two is the 8 versus the 6 starting point.

The other issues, Your Honor, in terms of the objections we have interposed, particularly, whether any of the substantive 1 through 4 enhancements, two of which the Probation Officer and Government have sought to apply, which we have objected to, they run parallel in both guideline sections, so the arguments are essentially the same.

So our argument, Your Honor, succinctly stated, at least, I'll try to be succinct, is that the record-keeping offense to which Mr. Klepadlo has pled guilty to, there is no substantive enhancement that should apply. If you look at both guidelines,

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Your Honor, it says that if the record-keeping offense, which 10:30AM is very broadly defined in both guidelines as including the 10:30AM submission of false reports, which is what our client has 3 10:30AM

to conceal a substantive violation of the permit.

For example, if there was a change in the form, a false number written down to hide an exceedance, then, Your Honor, the guideline properly says you should apply the substantive enhancements.

admitted to, if it's a record-keeping offense that was intended

In this case, Your Honor, there is no evidence of any intention by my client to conceal any violation here. In fact, as I noted earlier, Mr. Klepadlo admitted to the DEP investigators, who are here and who will testify, and there's a report, Your Honor, that is attached to somebody's memo, either theirs or ours, that says my client, as early as 2013, admitted to the DEP investigators that they did not go to the plant every day, that they went, in his view and his understanding was that they were going, at least, a couple times a week, which meant that they were taking samples a couple times a week, including the weekly composite samples, which we all agree are the most important.

That's what my client believed in 2013, it's what he believed in 2015 when he was interviewed by the FBI and the EPA agents that are assigned to this case. It's the reason why he's pled guilty. He has admitted that. He said to them, at the

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1 time, that, in his view, daily testing of the pH and the DO were not necessary for the safe treatment of the plant, and that the pH levels would never vary between the ranges that were set in the permit, and, Your Honor, that is, in fact, the case. He also said, Your Honor, that he didn't feel it was necessary to take all the other daily samples at both plants. He admitted to that.

What he didn't admit to, Your Honor, and what they are trying to now bring back into the case is that he didn't know that the sewage treatment plant operator, who they will admit was primarily assigned to these two plants, was not going with the frequency that he believed he was.

So, in fact, we have this surveillance that shows that Mr. Sheposh, who was the operator, the certified operator for these two plants, was not, in fact, going. But, Your Honor, on the issue of concealment and on the issue of my client's intent, which is what's important here, there was no effort to conceal the fact that they were not going to the plant every day. In fact, the evidence is directly to the opposite.

So, Your Honor, in our view, and our argument is that, as a matter of fact and as a matter of law, the substantive enhancements of 1 through 4 of each of those guidelines, whether it's 2(q)1.2 or 2(q)1.3 do not apply, and this is, in fact, a record-keeping offense, and, therefore, the guideline range should not be enhanced by either sub 1 or sub 4, which

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20 are the continuous discharge in violation of a permit, and No. 10.33AM 4, which is -- I can't remember -- but they both relate to 10:33AM substantive offenses, again, Your Honor, which are not --10:33AM THE COURT: So you're talking about Paragraphs 25 and 26? 4 10:33AM MR. SHEPPARD: Yes. 5 10:34AM 6 THE COURT: Is that right? 10:34AM 7 MR. SHEPPARD: Yes, Your Honor. 10:34AM 8 THE COURT: Got it. 10:34AM MR. SHEPPARD: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Again, the key is, 9 10:34AM under the guidelines, where it's a record-keeping offense, 10:34AM 10 which is defined in the guidelines, very broadly, clearly 10:34AM 11 captures the offense conduct here, unless there is evidence of 10:34AM 12 an intention to conceal, the substantive enhancements that are 10:34AM 13 10:34AM 14 sought to be applied by the Government do not apply. THE COURT: All right. Anything you want to say about that? 10:34AM 15 10:34AM 16 MR. HARRELL: Yes, Your Honor. Whether they sampled two days 10:34AM 17 a week for daily samples or they sampled two days a month, they 10:34AM 18 weren't testing every day, as Mr. Sheppard just acknowledged. Yes, it's true his client admitted to various regulators over a 10:34AM 191 period of years that he didn't think it was necessary to take 10:34AM **20** 10:34AM **21** samples every day, that he knew better than what was in the permit, that he admitted he wasn't taking samples every day, 10:34AM 22 but he continued to lie on the DMR's he sent to the DEP. 10:34AM 23

They put in sample numbers for every day, he admitted, in person, that he had failed to comply with the permits

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21 requirement for daily testing --10:35AM THE COURT: Let me get that straight. So you suggest that he 10:35AM did try to conceal by submitting false samples every day? 10:35AM MR. HARRELL: False results for every month, for days. If 4 10:35AM you're not concealing, why make up bogus numbers? 10:35AM 6 THE COURT: Well, that's how you encounter the concealment 10:35AM 7 argument? 10:35AM 8 MR. HARRELL: Absolutely. 10:35AM THE COURT: Understood. 9 10:35AM MR. SHEPPARD: Your Honor, may I just briefly respond? Very 10:35AM 10 briefly. Your Honor, if that's what he did, he didn't do a very 10:35AM 11 good job of concealing, number one. 10:35AM 12 Number two, Your Honor, the evidence in this case, Mr. 10:35AM 13 10:35AM 14 Sheposh wore a wire, he recorded over 50 conversations. The best evidence of the lack of my client's knowledge is in those 10:35AM 15 intercepts. When he says to Joe Sheposh, I told them we were 10:36AM 16 10:36AM 17 not there every day, and Joe says, Well, I told them we were. His response is, You did? That's what's on the tape. Your 10:36AM 18 10:36AM 19 Honor, there was no he effort to conceal what he has admitted 10:36AM 20 to. 10:36AM **21** Your Honor, with regard to the DMR's, again, it's Mr. Klepadlo's name on the door, we get that, he clearly is a 10:36AM 22 responsible officer, and we understand that, too. But with 10:36AM 23 regard to his intent to conceal, Your Honor, Joe Sheposh was 10:36AM 24

the certified operator, he was the one who signed the forms.

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That's why we're pleading guilty here. But there was no effort by my client to conceal anything. That's our argument.

They were submitted by Mr. Klepadlo as the responsible officer.

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MR. HARRELL: Your Honor, if I understand the chronology, Mr. Sheposh would prepare the DMR, would show a daily sample for every day of the month. Mr. Klepadlo has admitted that he knew Mr. Sheposh was not taking daily samples. He wasn't taking daily samples, but he's still signing a report that has numbers

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for daily samples. That's concealment. 9|

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As for the number of recorded conversations, I think that's just a difference in somehow counting, because we have a much lower number, but that's not really relevant to the discussion on this particular issue.

MR. BERGERE: Your Honor, if I might rise on that issue. The sequence of events is important to understand. Joe Sheposh was the operator. Joe Sheposh would collect samples, and he would take them, physically, to the laboratory. The laboratory would analyze them and put the results on the DMR form at the laboratory, based on the samples that they received.

The Government has the sheets from Microbac Lab, where Joe Sheposh dropped them off, he relinquished control of them there. Mr. Klepadlo is sitting in his kitchen and on his computer, the DMR forms show up completed, except for pH. Joe Sheposh would come to his house, would sit down at his table, would sign the certification saying, I swear that everything in 10:38AM 1 there is true.

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As to the Greenfield treatment plant, there was no requirement to record in the DMR the daily pH's, the only thing they recorded was a range. On the Benton-Nicholson forms, there was a daily, because they changed the form, the daily form, when the permit was renewed.

The Greenfield Township permits of 2009 hasn't been renewed in a decade, but Mr. Sheposh filled those things in. And as he told the officer, Mr. Sheposh said he recorded those numbers in his iPad or Notepad, that he filled them out. My client didn't know that he was filling out all of those numbers, except as to Benton-Nicholson as to the pH. Those are the days he knew he wasn't showing up, and he recorded it in a range.

In his own mind, the pH didn't vary, because it's ground water, it's not going to vary anywhere near the permit limits. In his own mind, that was the risk that he accepted, but all the other falsifications, Mr. Sheposh was showing up with samples, the issues we all have is where he was getting them from, we don't know, but he is responsible for that conduct, and that's not what we're pleading to.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HARRELL: Your Honor, I don't have anything to add.

THE COURT: Okay. Anybody want to say anything else? I'll give you the last word.

 $\mbox{MR. SHEPPARD:}$ He rises with some trepidation. Your Honor, I

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know the Court has other things on the schedule here, but there 10.39AM are, as Mr. Harrell pointed out, two guided departures, that if 10:39AM the Court were to apply these substantive enhancements under 1 10:39AM and 4 of the guideline range, it's our argument, in the 10:39AM 41 alternative, that there should be a two-level decrease, as set 10:40AM forth in those guidelines, themselves, because of a lack of 10:40AM environmental harm here and the seriousness or the lack of 10:40AM 7 seriousness of our client's conduct or, at least, his 10:40AM 9 intentions. 10:40AM 10:40AM 10 THE COURT: Well, I understand that. I'm not going to determine that. I'll give you an opportunity to argue that when 10:40AM 11 10:40AM 12 we have sentencing. MR. SHEPPARD: And in terms of the guidelines, Your Honor, 10:40AM 13 10:40AM 14 those were the objections --10:40AM 15 THE COURT: All right. 10:40AM 16 MR. SHEPPARD: -- that we had interposed. So those were the guideline objections. 10:40AM 17 THE COURT: All right. I will take this under advisement, 10:40AM 18 10:40AM 19 and we will reschedule -- we will schedule another date for sentencing. In the meanwhile, I'll determine the issues here 10:40AM 20 10:40AM 21 and issue an opinion in short order. MR. SHEPPARD: Thank you, Your Honor. 10:41AM **22** 10:41AM 23 MR. HARRELL: Thank you. 10:41AM **24** THE COURT: Sorry for the inconvenience, but there were so many documents filed here that I thought this was the best way 10:41AM 25

1 to handle this. I know everybody has traveled here, and I know 10:41AM 2 it's expensive, and I apologize for that, but I think, in order 10:41AM to give it the proper care and treatment that it deserves, this 10:41AM is the best way to proceed. 10:41AM 41 MR. SHEPPARD: We understand that, Your Honor. And if I may, 5 10:41AM sir, just one other point. With regard to the Board resolution 10:41AM that was received this morning, Your Honor, this is the first 10:41AM 71 8 that we have heard there is an issue of restitution here, 10:41AM though, we have been told that one may be coming. 10:41AM 10:41AM 10 Your Honor, we would like the opportunity to try to address in the interim, if we may. I think our argument is going to be 10:41AM 11 very similar, in that, there is no restitution that should flow 10:41AM 12 from the count of conviction, which, again, under the mandatory 10:41AM 13 witnesses act --10:41AM 14 10:42AM 15 THE COURT: I looked at this this morning. I don't see any -- I see a lot of whereas clauses, I see no, be it 10:42AM 16 10:42AM 17 resolved. So I don't know what this means, so I'll give you an opportunity to -- I'll give both sides an opportunity to 10:42AM 18 10:42AM 19 determine what to do with it. I don't know what to do with it at the moment. 10:42AM 20 10:42AM 21 MR. SHEPPARD: Thank you, Your Honor. 10:42AM 22 THE COURT: All right, thank you. Thank you all. 23 (At this time the proceedings were adjourned.) 24

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26 CERTIFICATE 1 2 I, KRISTIN L. YEAGER, Official Court Reporter for the 3 United States District Court for the Middle District of 4 5 Pennsylvania, appointed pursuant to the provisions of 6 Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify 7 that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the within-mentioned proceedings had in the above-mentioned and 9 numbered cause on the date or dates hereinbefore set forth; and I do further certify that the foregoing transcript has 10 11 l been prepared by me or under my supervision. 12 13 S/Kristin L. Yeager KRISTIN L. YEAGER, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter 14 15 **REPORTED BY:** 16 KRISTIN L. YEAGER, RMR, CRR 17 Official Court Reporter United States District Court 18 Middle District of Pennsylvania P.O. Box 5 19 Scranton, Pennsylvania 18501 20 21 22 (The foregoing certificate of this transcript does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means 23 unless under the direct control and/or supervision of the certifying reporter.) 24 25